FRANCE.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

A Feu d'Enfer from the French on Christmas Eve.

German Batteries Ready for a Terrific Bombardment.

The Most Startling Drama of the War Opened.

BONDY OCCUPIED BY THE SAXON TROOPS.

Twelve Thousand Parisian Volunteers Swear to Cut 1hrough the Investing Line.

Skirmishes at Bolbec and Chateau Robert, Near Havre.

French Success Near Vendome--Chauzy Advancing.

Faldherbe Again Moving Upon Manteuffel.

THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Severe Fire from the French Forts-Range of the French Guns-The German Semicircle of Batteries-Chances of Shelling Paris-Position of the Works-The Ball

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1871. I have received from the NEW YORK HERALD COT respondent at Versailles a letter, dated December 27, giving an account of the operations before Paris to that date. Your correspondent writes:-SEVERE FIRE PROM THE FRENCH FORTS.

Christmas Eve was rendered memorable by one of the severest bombardments from the French forts which the German investing army has been called upon to sustain since the siege began. The French opened a veritable feu d'enfer about midnight. It soon after ceased, however, and the remainder of the night was undisturbed save by an occasional shot only. Christmas day was passed in quiet till about two o'clock in the afternoon, when the French forts sudgenly fired a volley and then relapsed into silence. On the part of the Germans there was no reply to the cannonade. The investing army preserved its wonted silence and made no sign which could indicate where the heavy guns are. I would state, however, that the German slege guns are now fully in position and prepared to attack the forts.

RANGE OF THE FRENCH GUNS. The weather is and has been so intensely cold that it makes the sound of the French guns sharper and more distinct than usual. This state of the atmosphere also aids in creating the belief that the guns have a longer range than they have vet reached, but such is not the case altogether. It is certain, however, that the guns of Fort Mon! Vale rien have thrown solid shot into the bank of the Seine, below the terrace of St. Germain, west of the fort, and a distance of over six miles.

EVERYTHING READY FOR THE BOMBARDMENT. I may now state, without fear of the information readiness for the bombardment of Paris on the most terrific scale conceivable. All the German batteries are complete, guns mounted and ammunition in sufficient quantity. They will open simultaneously upon the devoted city from the following points, the

whole length of the lines forming a semicircle. THE GERMAN SEMICIRCLE OF BATTERIES.

Beginning at a point on the heights above St. Denis, and consequently north of Paris, the German semicircle of batteries extend in a southwest direction to the town of Argenteuil, on the northern bank of the river opposite the peninsula on which Fort Mont Valerien stands. The lime then continues across the river to Colombes, nearly opposite Gennevilliers, whence it continues in a southerly direction to Garches en. opposite Fort Mont Valerien. It then takes a southeast course, passing between St. Cloud and Versailles to the heights of Mendon. where it faces the southern fortresses of Paris. The batteries have now a shorter range. From Meudon, which is opposite Foft Issy, the line extends eastward to Clamart, opposite Fort Vanvres, thence to Fontenay aux Reses, opposite Fort Montronge, and continues eastward opposite Forts Bicetre, Ivry and Charenton, turning at the peninsula of St. Maur, the scene of Ducrot's late sortie, and runs in a northward direction, opposite Forts Nogent and

THE CHANCES OF SHELLING PARIS FROM THE WEST. It may be safely asserted that there is little chance of the German batteries west and north of Paris shelling the city. The distance from the ramparts is too great. St. Denis, on the north, is covered by two forts-Double Couronne du Nord and La Briche-situated about three-quarters of a mile from each other and not less than three miles from the walls of the city, the total distances from the German batteries on the heights opposite St. Denis, at Argenteuil and at Colombes being over six miles. Passing over the French earthworks on the peninsula of Gennevilliers, which must sustain the first fire of the German guns at Colombes, we reach Fort Mont Valerien, nearly eight miles southwest of St. Denis and two and a half miles distant from the ramparts. Confronting this fort the German batteries are over four miles from the city.

THE PROSPECT FROM THE SOUTH. Thus far it will be seen that, even if a few shells could reach Paris from the batteries mentioned they could not materially damage the city. On the routh, however, the prospect is more favorable to the Germans. Six detacned fortresses defend this part of Paris. These are Fort Issy, four miles south east of Valerien and one mile and a quarter from the ramparts; Fort Vanvres, two miles and a haif east of Issy and one mile and a quarter from the ramparts; Fort Montronge, a mile and a haif from Vanvres and something less than a mile from the city. This fort, together with Fort Bicetre, about three-quarters of a mile from the bastions,

of the others. There are two more forts on the south of Paris-Ivry, a little less than a mile and a half from the ramparts, and Charenton, situated near the junction of the Marne and Scine, nearly two miles distant. Opposite this line of forts the German batteries begin at Meudon, some two miles and a haif from the ramparts, thence in a zigzag line, with a distance ranging from two miles and a half to four miles. At Meudon and Clamart, however, the German batteries are nearer to Paris than at any other

THE BATTERIES ON THE BAST. On the cast the same difficulties of snelling Paris will be encountered as on the west. Fort Nogent is three miles distant from the ramparts and Fort Rosny very much the same. The German guns must, consequently, have a range of fully five miles to shell the city from opposite these forts. Further north the three remaining forts-Noisy (two miles), Romainville (three quarters of a mile), and Auberviliers (about one mile and a quarter)—are near enough to the bastions, but extensive outworks, a greater distance off, cover these and afford additional protection to the capital.

THE BALL OPENED.

Nevertheless, that Paris will be snelled is certain, from the south, as soon as the bombardment begins, and from all the other points as fast as the Germans finish their parallels. The bombardment of Fort Mont Avron and its subsequent abandonment by the French were simply a prelude to the most startling drama of the war. Everything in Versailles indicates that great events are near at hand. Except the attachés there are no officers visible at the present moment. All are gone to the front to participate in the operations. I may safely say that the ball has opened already, as the German field artillery has commenced firing upon the French outposts for the purpose of driving them in.

Captures in Mont Avron-Bondy Occupied. VERSAILLES, Dec. 30, 1870. Great quantities of munitions of war were found

apandoned in Fort Avron. Two companies of Saxons have advanced as far as the village of Bondy.

> FRENCH REPORTS. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

German Losses Before Avron-Particulars About the Fort-A Silly Invention-Reinforcements-A Desperate Corps.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 1, 1871. The losses of the besieging forces during the bombardment of Fort Avron, on the 28th, are reported to have been 8,000.

PARTICULARS ABOUT MONT AVRON.

It is officially explained that the fort on Mont Avron was not casemated. As the men had no protection General Trochu ordered them to remove the guns and evacuate the works. The fort was not injured by the incessant firing of the Germans, and its garrison lost only eight killed and twenty wounded during the three days' bombardment. A SILLY INVENTION.

The despatch to the London Times, reporting that Trochu was forming an intrenched camp around Mont Valerien, with the intention of withdrawing his army into it and evacuating Paris, is pronounced a sully invention.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS. Advices from Paris of the 29th represent that the larger portion of the army of Prince Frederick Charles has reached the lines of the besiegers of Paris, and joined them as reinforcements

A DESPERATE CORPS.

It is reported that Beaurepaire has formed in Paris a corps of 12,000 volunteers who have sworn to cut their way through the Prussian lines and organize a levy in the provinces.

THE MOVEMENT ON HAVRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. A Warlike Proclamation-Skirmish Near Bolbec-French Success at Chateau Robert-German Account of the Affair.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1871. A Havre despatch of to-day's date states that General Peletingers has issued a proclamation addressed to the army and people of Havre filled with warlike exhortations and encouragement.

SKIRMISH NEAR BOLBEC. A reconnoissance in force was made to-day in the direction of Bolbec. There was some fighting with the German advanced posts, in which the French lost one killed, and the Germans twenty-five killed.

eighteen wounded and eleven prisoners. FRENCH SUCCESS NEAR CHATEAU ROBERT.

A despatch from Havre dated Saturday evening states that General Roy carried the Prussian positions on the heights of Bouille, Orival and Chateau Robert. The affair lasted six hours. The loss was small on both sides.

GERMAN REPORT OF THE AFFAIR. General Manteuffel reports that on Saturday five battalions left Rouen. They encountered a French brigade and drove it into the Castle of Robert le Diable, which was subsequently stormed by the Prossians. The French loss was 100 killed and pris-

FURTHER PARTICULARS-GERMANS CHARGED WITH TREACHERY. Further accounts from Havre admit that the Prussians retook and held Boutlie for a short time.

but were afterwards driven back with considerable

offered to surrender, whereupon the French fire ceased. But as a party approached the enemy to receive their surrender it was fired into at point blank range, and the battle was resumed.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Meung Bombarded-Germans Falling Back-Engagement Near Briomne-A Question of

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1871. The siege artillery arrived before Meung yesterday. and the bombardment of the place has commenced.

GERMANS FALLING BACK. A Bordeaux telegram of December 31 states that the columns sent forward by General Chauzy report that the Prussians are falling back on Paris.

ENGAGEMENT NEAR BRIONNE. In an engagement near Brionne yesterday, says a Bordeaux despatch of the 31st, a French detachment gained a victory over 2,500 Germans.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY. The Moniteur, of Bordeaux, says:-The despaich

emanating from Prussian hands and reporting that the city of Tours asked for a Prusslan garrison is

A FRENCH VICTORY NEAR VENDOME. A telegram from Berdeaux, dated to-day, reports that an official despatch from Le Mans to-day has

that General Jouffroy attacked the enemy on the left bank of the Loire, near Vendome, and completely defeated him, taking 200 prisoners. Gene ral Chauzy adds that he will energetically follow up the success and continue the forward movement.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Faidherbe Advancing-Deteat of Gardes Mobile.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1871. A Bordeaux telegram of the 31st ult. reports that General Faidherbe, commanding the Army of the North, is again in motion.

GARDES MOBILE DEFEATED AT FOUGHET.

A despatch from Albert, dated December 30 states that a flying column of General Manteuffel's army encountered and defeated three battalions of Gardes Mobile at Fougnet with much loss, taking ten officers and 230 men prisoners.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. A Battle Expected Near Hericourt-German Cavalry Useless-Native Reserved Pro-

A Bordeaux despatch states that in the East the Prussians continue to retreat before the French au-

A battle is expected in Eastern France, near Hericourt, between General Treskow and 19,000

POPULAR MANIFESTATION IN BORDEAUX A despatch from Bordeaux, dated to-day, states that great masses of people made demonstrations in favor of the government here to-day. For hours the streets near the Prefecture were impassable. M Gambetta addressed the crowd from a balcony. The popular enthusiasm was intense.

GERMAN CAVALRY DERLESS

It is reported from French sources that the Prus sian cavalry has become almost useless since the recent snows and frost, as the horses are smooth-

EATING RESERVED PROVISIONS. A Bordeaux telegram states that, in consequence

of the severe weather and the difficulty of keeping their communications open, the Prussians around Paris nave been obliged to eat their reserved pro-

GERMANY.

Herald Special Report of the General Situation in the Country.

Gormany Feeling the Effects of the War-Dis. satisfaction Prevalent - War Enthusiasm Dead-The Visit to King William Premature-Railroad Destroyed-Correspondents Oppressed - Germany Looking After Asia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1871. I have received the following letter from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Berlin, dated December 29, and forward it specially for the HERALD. Your correspondent writes:-

FEELING THE EFFECTS OF WAR

When, weeks ago, Christmas was named as the period at which the war would end no one doubted its realization, and yet the festival has passed over and still the war is waged to the knife. The consequences are observable in every direction: trade and industry are crippled, and the children are deprived of their customary amusements of the season. The Prussians are now sending to the front the landwehr of the second ban, aged forty-two and forty-three years.

DISSATISFACTION IN GERMANY. It is considered that the utmost effort of which Germany is capable of making is being made, Though the system of supplying the vast army to admitted to be admirable, it cannot obviate the dissatisfaction and distrest which exist in considera ble sections of territory. Notwithstanding the official statements concerning the victualling and clothing of troops, the popular instanct appreciates

the difficulty of the situation in its proper light. WAR ENTHUSIASM DEAD. Although no sign of discouragement is perceptible the former enthusiasm has ceased to exist, and a strong desire for peace is expressed. A rose-color tint is given to all official accounts, so that only from private sources do we learn that the hospitals

around Versailles contain 8,000 sick and wounded. A PREMATURE VISIT. The visit of the delegation of the Reichstag to Versailles it is now admitted was premature. They received an indefinite reply from the King. The threatening aspect of the Luxembourg one tion had somewhat diminished, when the difficul ties with Switzerland arose, the Germans demand

ing the strictest neutrality. The Germans have destroyed the railroad from St Louis to Basic, and have stopped all traffic with the

The oppression of the correspondents of the va rious journals is worse than ever, and the least complaint on their part is visited by wholes ale confiscation. General Falkenstein has made a clean sweep of the Danish newspapers found in his coast district

GERMANY LOOKING AFTER ASIA. project to acquire an Asiatic marine station at Saigon, on the south coast of Anam, met with little favor at first from the Reichstag; now, however, the question is to be reconsidered. The acquisition o the post is supported by the Bremen and Hamburg now conceded to be healthy, and it is proposed to place the garrison, which consists of Siamese troops under the command of German officers. The latest news from Saigon is, that the French Governor o Cocnin China, by an order of the Queen, has given notice to all Frenchmen to quit the place forthwith.

ENGLAND.

Reasons for the Postponement of the

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1871. The Foreign Office announces that the Conference of the European Powers has been postponed a few days to await the arrival of M. Jules Favre and adow the other plenipotentiaries to receive further

The Prospective Changes in the Cabinet-The Marquis of Hartington's New Post. LONDON, Jan. 1, 1871. The report seems to be generally credited that

Chichester Fortescue will succeed John Bright as President of the Board of Trade, the Marquis o Hartington will become Secretary for Ireland and Mr. Stansfeld replace the Marquis as Postmaster

IREL AND

More Supplies for France-A Vessel Off the QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 1, 1871.

A French vessel from an American port, laden with arms, is in this harbor, and is carefully are nearer to the city walls than any been received, in which General Chausy announces I watched by the German correcte Augusta-

NAPOLEON

Winter at Wilhelmshohe and Every Day Life of the Royal Exile.

His Ex-Majesty as a Skatist and Skilful on the "Runners."

Bazaine Out of Favor and His Defence.

Bonaparte's Review of the War-Imperial Counterblast to the Committee of National Defence

GAMBETTA'S GROUNDLESS CLAIMS.

After Paris Capitulates and a Plan of Peace.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1871.

I have received a most interesting telegraph letter from the HERALD special correspondent at Wilhelmshöhe, which I proceed to forward to New York by cable despatch, as follows.

The Herald special writer dates at the castle prison of his Majesty Napoleon the Third on the 29th of December. He says:-

THE WEATHER.

The most severe winter weather which has been experienced during many years in this neighbor hood now prevails. The extreme cold interferes with the out-door exercise and amusements of Napoleon considerably.

VISITORS AND MYSTERY.

His Majesty is consoled, however, by the presence of a number of visitors. The party at the castle during the past week included Count Bouville, formerly Prefect of Bordeaux. This gentleman has been here for two days. He is accompanied by a certain mysterious person who is said to be an attaché of the English embassy in Berim and also by a certain Mr. Frost, Both of these personages have had audience and very prolonged interviews with the dethroned monarch of France.

Rumor attributes to Mr. Frost the duty fof discharging a secret mission, which has been confided to him by the Prussian government, to Napoleon, in which he stated the views of Bismarck and King William, relative to a parliamentary convocation of the French Legislative councils and the representative body of Germany for the purpose, it is alleged, of international debate toward a settlement of the war issuesand the completion of peace.

OUTDOOR LIFE OF THE EX-RULER. Notwithstanding the prevalence of the very severe weather, to which I refer, and the drift of a heavy snow storm, the Emperor goes out every day for exercise, either on foot or riding in the saddle or in a carriage.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT FROM OUREN AUGUSTA At Christmas several very handsome sleighs arrived at the Castle from Berlin. The vehicles were forwarded by special order of her Majesty Queen Augusta of Prussia for the use of the Emperor, the Queen making a special request that he should accept them.

IMPERIAL THANKS.

After accepting of the sleighs Napoleon requested Herr Von Arteld, Chief of the Royal Household of Prussia, to forward his acknowledgments of profound thanks to the royal lady the Onces

The sleighs have not been used by Napoleon vet.

His ex-Majesty has enjoyed the amusement which is afforded by brisk and most excellent skating on two different occasions just lately.

GOOD ON THE "RUNNERS." I can assure the readers of the HERALD, from my own personal observation of his performance on the ice, that, although Bonaparte is not quite equal to Jack Hayes in agility and skill as a skater, he is still an admirable master of the art, taking every member of a large party who witnessed his efforts

by real surprise at their success.

BAZAINE'S RELATIONS TO THE ROYAL EXILE. Judging from the degree of cordiality which was evinced by Napoleon towards Marshal Bazaine on the occasion of his first recention at Wilhelmshöhe it was anticipated here that that officer would be a frequent visitor at the Castle subsequently.

Such has not been the case, however. Nor is this ack of feeling or decrease of friendship, if I may call it so, attributable in any way to a late joyous increase in the number of the family of the Marshal and Mme. Bazaine by the birth of a very fine boy. or the attractions of his own very snug quarters in the vicinity of Wilhelmshöhe during the very severe

The truth and fact is that only a few (and these of a very ceremonious character), visits have been made by the Marshal to the Emperor.

It appears as if the confidence which Napoleon had evidently accorded to and bestowed on Bazaine at first, after his surrender, has been, for some cause or other, withgrawn.

WHY AND WHEREFORE. This change of feeling and respect to and of the

French soldier is, probably, due to the receipt of certain facts which have been communicated to his royal master through the Empress Eugenie respecting aspirations which are said to be entertained on the part of Bazaine, and the knowledge of which could not fall to displease the Emperor, even to place him on his guard with respect to his consultation on grave subjects of State with this officer.

I can say, however, on the authority of language

taken from the Marshal's own ups, that his conscience is entirely clear of any cause for such suspicion. The Marshal's course has been guided by the strictest probity and loyalty. He courts the most complete examination and scrutiny both of his career and conduct.

"HIS HIGHNESS' PHYSICIAN." White employed in writing my despatch for the HERALD I am informed of the arrival of Dr. Conneau, the Emperor's physician, at Wilhelmshöhe. It is true that the doctor has gone from the castle

and returned frequently since the moment when Napoleon first entered it, but the advent of any new comer at the royal residence produces a flutter of WHAT IS SAID OF THE WAR-PRANCE AS IT IS.

The dreary hours of the lengthened winter even togs and dull writter nights paturally impet the I rived in the Togus.

imperial party, when collected round the partor hearth, to comment extensively and very freely on the all-absorbing topic of the situation which exists in France. In the endeavor to "pass time," speculations and opinions from the aristocratic Bonaparte point of view are hazarded and delivered with an entire freedom from restraint.

I will give the HERALD the substance of his

During the quast Cabinet meetings the Emperor Napoleon is accustomed to express his sentiment

remarks made on a recent occasion, although I do not pretend to say that I have myself taken the words as they came from his tongue. The pith of his utterance was as follows:-No one can deny but that the recent development of power which has been made by sorely-pressed France in stamping new armies out of the very ground, as it were, has astonished the world. People in some quarters appear to think that it is all due to the organizing genius of M. Gambetta that the French armies of the Loire and of the Northwest have been raised, and that the ample provisioning of Parts is entirely due to the foresight of the members of the Committee National Defence. Both suppositions are are entirely erroneous. Those who entertain them as fact are entirely mistaken. A time will come when documents will be published which will show most conclusively that these very armies were called into life by General Palaiko. The formation of their cadres existed as early as the 4th of September. They would have been ready for action in the field at a much earlier day had Gambetta not obstinately overruled the plans which were laid down by Palaiko, and to the adoption of which he was ultimately compelled to return.

Paris was victualled by the late Minister of Commerce, Clement Duvernois. It will be shown after the surrender of the city by the publication of the original contracts for the provisions that such was really the case.

MILITARY DEFRATS.

Besides wherein consists, during the past three months, the oft-boasted merits of the same Committee of National Defence? Strasbourg, Phalabourg, Tout and Montmedy capitulated, as did the Army of the Rhine, after being left without succor at Metz. Dijon, Rouen, Amiens and Orleans have been occupied by the enemy. Paris is invested by the Prussians.

Forty of the departments of France have fallen into the hands of the enemy to-day, while on the fourth day of September he had invaded but five. Upwards of one hundred thousand men, sons of France, not including those of Bazaine's army, have been lost by death or made prisoners.

MAY HAVE DONE AS WELL. If this, sir, sums up all the achievements of the Committee of Defence of France, could not the regency which I established have done at least as well and as much?

THE BOMBARDMENT DELAY.

The main cause of the delay which has taken place in the bombardment of Paris is attributable to the act of cutting the dams of the Eastern canal, by order of the late (imperial) Minister of Public Works, the night of the 30th of August, who foresaw that the Prussians must advance toward the city in that direction. Indeed, a great number of French guns were already then on the Rhenish-Marne Canal, in pursuance of his programme and order.

PLANS OF PEACE. the Herald special writer at Wilhelmshohe remarks, in conclusion:-It is believed probable here that after the capitulation of Paris the decree of the Regency convening the Legislative Champers will be issued by the victors and a plebesche be taken on the question of a further continuance of the war or the conclusion of peace. As an immense majority of the French remay afford the basis for the completion of an understanding between France and Prussia. The greatest difficulty in the way of its realization is anticipated in the few departments of the country in which there is a republican majority, and where it is a very difficult task indeed to uphold the purity

of the ballot box. INGRATITUDE AND DEBT.

The vituperative utterances of the Indépendence Belge against Napoleon are attributed at Wilhelms. höhe to the inspiration of General Coffinieres, who is, it is said, under very heavy pecuniary obligations to his Malesty.

NEW YEAR'S.

The Second Day of the Festival.

From time immemorable New Yorkers, who are a omely people and love their own fireside, have been in the habit of "goin' reound, takin' off their things and takin' tea" (or something stronger and nore exhilarating) with their friends on New Year's Day. The custom originated with our ancestors of the original Deldrich Knickerbocker order, when the metropolis was the village of New Amster dam. In those days the "something strong was Old T-om gin, and the people who then imbibed it transmitted to their po such a "tender likin" " for it that they have ever since followed their plous example. descendants of Anneke Jans, apostates to the Trinity corporation though they may be, have clung to this one institution of former days.

But a new people and new customs have intruded their faces at the firesides of the Dutch, and withal they brought with them a veneration for the preju-

dices of others. loomed up this year on Sunday, and the day was celebrated in the churches in a way that would cause even the Pilgrim Fathers to sigh with satisfaction. Every preacher who was renowned for the purity of his teaching or the boldness of his doctrine was greated with a mass of auditors. The services partook of all characters and phases of religion, and each church found its quota of devotees eager to enter the gates of paradise by the latest discovered short cut, or air the route, or by the old and reliable method.

old and reliable method.

Doctors of divinity and devotees all retired last
night with the same feeling of supreme satisfaction
at the results of the first day's anspicous labor in
the new year that their forefathers had felt on
the first day at Plymouth Rock. They had no
sooner got safely ensconced in bed, however, than
they were saluted by the tin horns of the small boys
in the streets, who came to usher in the present

day of JOLLITY AND FUN.

To-day the Knickerbockers celebrate their landing at Spuyten Deuyvil creek, in the camiflower "round as the moon of their fathers," and "modeled after the fair forms of their country women," and that the celebration will be a stunner may be inferred from the fact that after just such a one Rip Van Wlakie stept for a period of twenty years. To add to the delat of the occasion, the people of Bohemia will join the ranks of those from the Nederlandis, and for a single day free lunch rouges will be claimed, rivaling in extent the avenues of Karnac. It is speaking within bounds, and very middly, to say, that to-day sufficient wine and schwapps, and beer will be drunk to say nothing of those who hold it) to fill the great Croton reservoir at Forty-drst street, or the aqueducts of ancient Reme.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER BROOKLYN AT LISBON. Linson, Dec. 31, 1870.

The United States steam frurate Brooklyn has ar-

WASHINGTON.

The Funeral of Mrs. Belknap-An Impressive Ceremonial-The Opposition to Mr. Morton's St. Domingo Resolution-Slim Return of Consuls' Fees.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1871. Mrs. Belknap's Faneral-An Imposing Ceremontal.

The funeral of Mrs. Carita Tomlinson Beiknap,

wife of the Secretary of War, took place this after-

noon, at two o'clock, from St. John's Episcopal

church, corner of II and Sixteenth streets, and was very largely attended. The remains, encased in a metallic coffin, were removed from the residence of General Belknap, on Lafayette square, a few minutes before two, the fol lowing gentlemen acting as pallbearers: The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, Judge S. F. Milier, of the Supreme Court; Generals Sherman, Ricketts and Michier, of the War Department: General Horace Porter, the President's Private Secretary; mmodore Alden, General E. W. Rice, of Iowa: W. S. Huntington, of Washington, and C. P. Marsh, of New York. Arriving at the church precisely at the hour appointed, the remains were met in the vestibule by Rev. J. Vaugun Lewis, rector of this parish, assisted by Rev. Mr. Tenney. The coffin was borne up the south aisle by eight messengers from the War De partment, immediately followed by the pallbearers and mourners. The coffin, placed in front of the sanctuary, was covered with rare exotics in the form of crosses, hearts and wreaths, while at the head rested a delicate crown of japonicas. The side of the coffin was also adorned with gariands of flowers tastefully entwined with The solemn and impressive funeral service of the Episcopal Church was conducted by Rev. Mr. Lewis, during which the choristers chanted the psalms arranged for this service, and sang the hymn beginning, "Rise, my soul, stretch out thy wings." At the conclusion of the exercises the remains were placed in the hearse and conveyed to Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, where they were placed in the receiving vault for temporary interment. The funeral cortege was one of the largest ever seen in this city, not excepting that which accompanied the remains of the Emented daughter of Secretary Seward in December, 1866, from the same church. Among those present at the service were the President, Vice President, all the members of the Cabinet, except the Attorney General, now absent in Georgia; officers of the War and Navy Departments, members of the Foreign Legations, Senators and Representatives, members of the Iowa Association, the children of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Asylum, Judges of the District Sa. preme Court and many of the leading citizens of Washington. The remains of Mrs. Belknap will, it is understood, be removed in a short time to Keokuk.

Colouel Forney's Farewell.

The Daily Chronicle, having been sold, will contain an article to-morrow from Colonel J. W. Forney taking leave of Washington journalism. He has been connected with the press here for nearly twenty-five years, and leaves now for the purpose of devoting his attention exclusively to his Philadelpnia newspaper, the Press.

The Treasury Programme for January. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell a million of coin on each Thursday of the present month, and to purchase two millions of bonds the first and third Wednesdays and one million on the second and fourth Wednesdays, making a total sale of four mil-lions of coin and a purchase of six millions of bonds during the month.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MURDER.

The Very Latest Sepsational Tragedy on the Pacific Const-A Man Killed for the Seduction of a Woman Fitteen Years Ago by Her Brother and Father.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1870. The reports previously published of the circumattending the shooting of Fdward J. Murphy by Dennis Gunn, on Pine street this afternoon were incorrect. Gunu is a moulder by trade, and were incorrect. Gunu is a moulder by trade, and has hitherto borne an irreproachable character. Ho had received an anonymous letter informing him that Murphy, who has had half a dozen wives and mistresses, had seduced his sister fifteen years ago. Gunn and his father immediately confronted the sister and daughter and she admitted that she had been seduced by Murphy. Young Gunn then went out, met Murphy in the street, and shot him and at once gave himself up to the authorities. Public opinion here seems to fully justify Gunn in his course,

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JANUARY 2.

1870—Severe storm along the coast from Maine to Virginia..... Victor Emmanuel refused to allow the Duke of Genoa to be a candidate for the Crown of Spain Mrs. Almejo murdered by George Baumann, who subsequently committed suicide, in this city.

1869—The Insurgent city of Malaga, Spain, bombarded.

1868—Mrs. Priest committed suicide at the Wetmore House, N. Y.....Thomas Walsh executed for the murder of Patrick Tormay, in Newark,

1866-United States steamer Narcissus wrecked and

1866—United States steamer Narcissus wrecked and all on board lost.

1864—Battle of Jonesville, Va.

1862—Battle of Murfreesboro..... President Lincoln proclaimed the freedom of all slaves in actively insurrectionary districts.

1862—Rebel Commissioners Sildell and Mason released from Fort Warren..... Richmond (Va.) theatre and other buildings destroyed by fite.

1861—King Frederick William, of Prussia, died.

1849—The Hungarians defeated at Pancsoina.....
Pesth and Oten surrendered to the Austrians.

1727—General Wolfe, the hero of Quebec, born.

STARTLING ADVENTURE ON A COWCATCHER. HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, 1871. Frank Trask, a brakeman on the Saturday night freight train from this city to Providence, while the rain was going at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles per hour down the Bolton Mountain grade, tell on to the cowcatcher while oiling the piston, and rolling the cowcatcher while olding the piston, and rolling off was caught by his jacket on the pitot and dragged, with his legs on the ground, some four hundred feet, but be-retained his presence of mind, and by great exertion managed to keep his head up. He was not discovered by the engineer till the latter saw his shadow on the snow. The train was then stopped, but in breaking up Trask fell off and was badly cut and bruised. He will likely recover. Three months ago he had an arm broken by a locomotive going off the track.

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